

and the first appearances of fibres in the placenta are not prolonged upward from the stem, but descend to meet those of the stem (fig. 4).

These facts seem conclusive against the axile theory in the case of the Primroses; and if in them it does not hold, we have a strong argument against its truth in any case. It seems improbable at the outset that the ovule should vary so much in morphological value as to be in one plant equivalent to a bud, and in another perhaps not far removed from it, only a secondary growth from a single leaf. This of itself prejudices one against believing that we have placentation of both the marginal and axile kind; and another circumstance likewise irrespective of arguments drawn from the structure of the pistil in particular species is in favour of the marginal theory, viz. that the pollen-grain, which is the male equivalent of the ovule, is always a mere offshoot from a leaf homologue, and we might not unnaturally expect the ovule to have the same morphological value.

XXXII.—*On the Attitudes and Figures of the Morse**.

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, Ph.D., F.R.S., V.P.Z.S.

THE arrival of a living Morse, or Walrus, in this country, showing that it is very different in its manner of moving from the Seals, has induced me to examine and compare the figures which have hitherto been given of this animal. Most of the oldest figures were purely imaginary. To this series must be referred the *Rosmarus* and

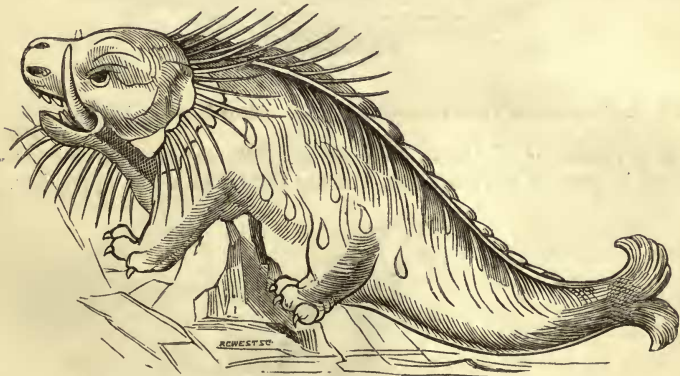


Fig. 1. *Rosmarus*. Gesner, Addenda, 368, 16. 1560.

(Reduced one-ninth.)

* From the Proceedings of the Zoological Society, No. 254, p. 112.

Vacca marina in the Addenda to Gesner (pp. 368, 369), published



Fig. 2. *Vacca marina*. Gesner, Addenda, p. 369. 1560.
(Reduced nearly one-third.)

in 1560, and the *Porcus monstrosus* of Olaus Magnus (p. 788), published in 1568. They all have more or less elongated tails, four feet, and the elongated tusks in the lower jaw.

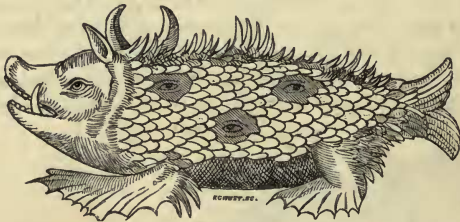


Fig. 3. *Porcus monstrosus Oceani Germanici*. Olaus Magnus, 1568, p. 788.

The *Rosmarus* of Olaus Magnus (p. 789) agrees with the preceding in most of its characters, but has the tusks in the upper jaw.



Fig. 4. *Rosmarus seu Morsus Norvegicus*. Olaus Magnus, 1568, p. 789.

Gesner, in his *Icones*, 1560 (p. 178), gives another figure more like a Seal, and with the teeth in the upper jaw; but it is represented as



Fig. 5. *Rosmarus*. Gesner, *Icones Animalium*, 1560, p. 178. De Cetus, Ord. xii.
(Reduced two-thirds.)

having four feet, with claws like a Cat's, the fore legs being furnished with short wings at their junction with the body; and the body ends in a broad fan-like tail, similar to the hinder extremities of the Seal. This figure is copied in Jonston's '*Pisces*,' t. 44, in 1657.



Fig. 6. *Sea Horse*. 1609.

In '*The Three Voyages to the North in the year 1609*,' reprinted by the Hakluyt Society, a plate shows a "true portraiture of our boat, and how we nearly got into trouble with the sea horses." This animal is represented like a Seal, with the teeth in its upper jaw, but the back is arched, and the belly a considerable distance from the ice, on which it is walking. Another very rough seal-like figure

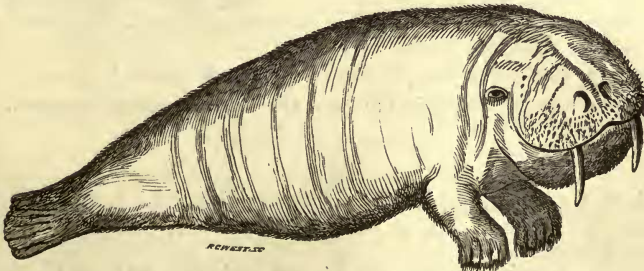


Fig. 7. *Wall-Ross*. Marten's *Spitzbergen*, &c. 1675, t. P. fig. b.
(Reduced three-tenths.)

is given in Marten's '*Spitzbergen in 1675*,' tab. P. fig. b. Buffon,

in 1765, in the tenth volume of his 'Histoire Naturelle,' t. 54, gives the figure of a male, evidently from a stuffed skin, exactly resem-

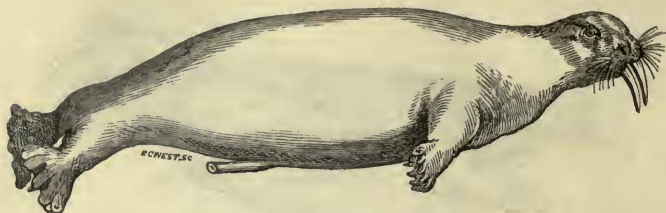


Fig. 8. *Le Morse*. Buffon, xiii. t. 54 ♂. 1765.

(Reduced two-fifths.)

bling the common Seal in form and position; and this figure has been repeatedly copied.

In a small quarto tract, called the 'Histoire du Pays nommé Spitsberghe, écrit par H. G. A., Amsterdam, chez Hessel Gerard A.,' 1613, a plate at page 20 contains an excellent figure of the Morse and its young, "ad vivum delineatum ab Hessel G. A."



Fig. 9. *Walrus*. Ad vivum delineatum ab Hessel G. A.

Histoire de Spitsberghe, by H. G. A., 1613. Another edition, same date.

(Reduced four-sevenths.)

This figure was repeated in Lact's 'Amer. Descript.' p. 28, 1633, by Jonston, 'Pisces,' t. 44, in 1657, and by Shaw, 'Zoology,' t. 68*, from Jonston.

In Cook's last 'Voyage' there is a fine plate (t. 52), after a drawing by Westall, of a boat's party attacking a drove of Sea-horses; the centre animal of this group is copied, under the name of the Arctic Walrus, by Shaw, 'Zoology,' t. 68. This figure also represents the animal in its natural position, with the hinder legs bent under the

body, but the figure is more artistic and less natural than that of Mr. Hessel Gerrard A.

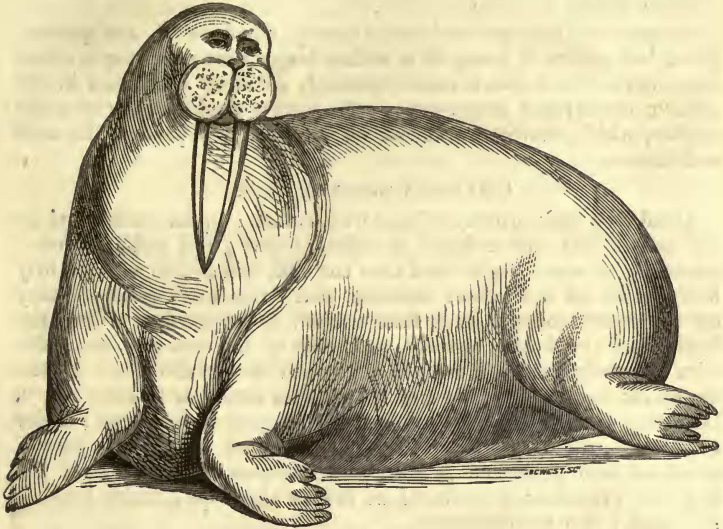


Fig. 10. *Arctic Walrus*. Cook's last Voy. t. 52. Shaw, Zool. t. 68.
(Reduced one-sixth.)

XXXIII.—*Descriptions of Eight New Species of Birds from South America*. By JOHN GOULD, Esq., F.R.S.

BEFORE describing the following birds, all of which are in my own collection, I would remark, that I have submitted them to the inspection of Mr. P. L. Selater, who has paid much attention to South American birds, and who pronounces them new to science; I therefore embrace the earliest opportunity of placing them upon record.

CAMPYLORHYNCHUS HYPOSTICTUS, Gould.

General hue of the upper surface brown, the feathers edged with greyish-brown, producing a somewhat spotted appearance; from above each eye, down the side of the neck, an obscure streak of buffy-white; upper tail-coverts dark brown, fringed with reddish-brown; along the margins of the primaries a series of dark brown dots on a light brown ground; tail brown, with lighter edges dotted with dark brown like the primaries; under surface greyish-white, with a streak of light brown down the centre of each feather, small on the throat, gradually increasing on the abdomen, and assuming